

several more. Shipstead, of Minnesota, Farmer-Labor Senator, will work along with the insurgent Republicans on most matters. What is expected is that the insurgents will hold frequent conferences and work as a group rather than through individual leadership. Senator Borah will be a strong figure among them, but he has given little close study to railroad and agricultural legislation. On the other hand, he is deeply interested in the coal inquiry.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that Senator La Follette is in control of practically the whole Wisconsin delegation in the House. Ten of the eleven in the House are considered to be in line with the La Follette ideas. This led to some talk to-day that La Follette would control the next Senate and the next House, and while this talk is out of bounds, there is nevertheless a certain basis for it.

Gossip Floods Capital

Floods of gossip and speculation concerning the reorganization and changes in the two Houses of Congress as the result of Tuesday's elections descended on Washington to-day.

Talk also flowed freely concerning the probable effects on legislation and on politics.

The leadership in the next Senate and in the next House were much discussed and also the prospective changes in important committee chairmanships and in places on important committees.

The possibility that Senator Lodge, on account of ill health, will not want to assume the responsibilities of leader in the new Senate, torn as it is likely to be with dissensions, is widely recognized. Not only that, but some Republican Senators did not hesitate to-day to say Senator Lodge could be defeated for the leadership if he ran providing there was an organized movement to do so in behalf of some other strong Republican chief. In any event, the qualifications of different Senators for leadership are now being weighed and will be weighed through the winter.

One of the members mentioned is Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and others are Senators Curtis, of Kansas; Watson, of Indiana, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin.

Senator Curtis would be the most probable selection. Senator Curtis, his friends say, would have nothing to do with any attempt to get the leadership away from Senator Lodge. Should Senator Lodge voluntarily quit the leadership and devote his whole time to the Foreign Relations Committee chairmanship Senator Curtis would be a powerful factor. He is now Republican whip of the Senate.

Regulars to Name Leader

The regular Republicans will elect the Senate leader, as they are the most numerous in the Senate, and will elect the House speaker, as they are the most numerous in the House.

Of the Senate committee changes most important is the fact that Senator McCumber leaves the Senate and the chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

Senator Smoot is in line to succeed Senator McCumber. Page, of Vermont, is also in line to succeed Senator McCumber. If Senator Page is elected he will get this, but otherwise Senator Hale, of Maine, will succeed Senator Page. Senator Towne's defeat leaves open the Post-office chairmanship and Senator Sterling will get this position.

Three Republicans and three Democrats will leave the Foreign Relations Committee. The Republicans are Senators McCumber, New and Kellogg and the Democrats are Senators Hitchcock, Williams and Pomeroy.

House Faces Clash

In the House talk continues to center on the prospective battle over the Republican leadership between Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, with the farm bloc and the insurgents supporting Mr. Anderson. The same element in conflict over the leadership will clash over the make-up of the steering committee and the composition of the committees.

The Republican side of the House committees are badly "shot up" as the result of the elections and there will be many changes of places to fill. Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, is slated to be the new chairman of the Judiciary Committee to succeed Volstead. He is regarded as liberal, but nevertheless had the Republican and Prohibition nomination in his district. Representative Snell, of New York, is in line for the chairmanship of the

"Buddies Elect Veteran Without His Knowledge"

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—W. T. Carpenter, Independence, Kan., disabled World War veteran, in training at Bellevue Vocational Training School near here, awoke to-day to find that he was County Treasurer-elect of Montgomery County, Kansas.

"I had not been home for more than two years when I arrived there the day before the primaries and found my buddies had filed my name for the office, and had no idea I was elected until I was notified this morning," Carpenter said.

Rules Committee to Succeed Campbell, of Kansas, beaten in the primaries.

"Interests of Public" Cause Extra Session

Harding's Proclamation Declares Extraordinary Occasion Necessitates His Call

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Harding, calling Congress to convene in special session on November 20, issued the following proclamation to-day:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the twentieth day of November, 1922, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the twentieth day of November, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Dry Act Loses 2 Big Liners To U. S. Flag

(Continued from page one)

costs, which in the past have prevented the development of our merchant marine.

"We keenly regret that conditions have arisen which have necessitated our arranging for the operation of the Resolute and Reliance under a foreign flag," said Mr. Robinson in a formal statement.

"Early last summer we arranged to charter the Resolute to Raymond & Whitecomb Company for a cruise around the world and the Reliance for a cruise to the West Indies and South America. Following the publication of the Attorney General's opinion as to the application of the Federal prohibition law to American ships on the high seas more than fifty passengers were canceled on the Resolute alone which could be attributed to this ruling. The cancellations involved for the most part the more expensive accommodations.

"Because of the keen competition of cruises arranged for foreign steamers we believe that the cruises of the Resolute and Reliance cannot be carried out successfully unless passengers can be offered the same service and privileges as are offered on foreign ships. Therefore, in view of the large sums involved, and in fairness to our stockholders, we have completed arrangements to transfer the ships to a foreign flag. We have selected the Panama flag because we believe it to be the most accessible to the interests of the United States.

"The financial investment in these ships and the management will remain, as in the past, wholly American. Following their cruises the ships will resume sailings between New York and Europe, in which they will be operated by the United American Lines, in joint service with the Hamburg-American Line, as heretofore."

The action of the United American Lines in putting its vessels under Panama registry is the second instance in recent weeks. Some time ago the Pacific Freighter Corporation purchased seven former German cargo ships from the Shipping Board with permission to transfer. In order to operate them successfully in competition with foreign ships the company announced that they would hoist the Panama flag and would employ German officers and foreign seamen. Panama has practically no restrictions

on shipping and the only charges are a small registry fee.

The shipping act of 1916 and the merchant marine act of 1920 forbid the transfer of American vessels to foreign registry except with the permission of the Shipping Board.

board has adopted the policy of withholding its consent except in the case of older ships which are considered undesirable for the development of the merchant marine. The United American Lines comes in a different class, for it reserved the right to make the change when its liners were put under the United States flag last spring.

It is expected that the board will not refuse consent in the future if Congress defeats the subsidy bill and it becomes evident that successful operation of American vessels is impossible. The alternative would be the tie-up of the ships. In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that Great Britain has a similar law, but that the Board of Trade, which exercises the functions of the Shipping Board there, makes a mere formality of this procedure except in the case of the great liners which are necessary to the world's commerce.

While no other American companies have indicated their intention of transferring their ships, some have recently been ordering ships abroad and others have been constructing new vessels to operate under United States registry. In this list are the United Fruit Company and the Standard Oil Company.

Wickersham Asks Early Hearing on Dry Ships

Urges Need of Advance of Cases on Supreme Court Calendar for Benefit of All

From the Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Court, the United States to-day George Wickersham, former Attorney General, filed a motion to advance the controversy over "sea stores of foreign steamships." This is the dispute involving liquor on foreign steamships within the three-mile limit which is carried as sea stores intended for use of passengers and crew on these vessels outside the territorial waters of the United States.

Mr. Wickersham's motion is filed in the case of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., and the Anchor Line, Ltd., appellants, versus Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, et al., and also in the nine other cases arising out of this controversy. In all the cases there is an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Hand of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The motion to advance will be submitted to the court Monday, November 13, when it convenes again, or as soon thereafter as possible. No advanced date is asked in the motion. It is the understanding the steamship companies want the date fixed for November 26 or soon afterward, and it is generally expected the court will comply in view of the importance of the matter.

In connection with the motion, Mr. Wickersham made a brief statement in support of it, but has not yet filed an extended brief. Mr. Wickersham holds the ruling of the court below "is contrary to the opinion of a previous Attorney General and to existing regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury."

After referring to the fact the lower court dismissed the bills of complaint of the foreign steamship companies, Mr. Wickersham said:

"Complainants are foreign corporations and their vessels all fly foreign flags and are owned and registered in foreign countries.

"The bills of complaint were filed to restrain the threatened acts of the defendants to make and carry out orders following an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, which held that foreign vessels were violating the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the national prohibition act by keeping on board while in territorial waters of the United States sea stores including intoxicating liquors intended for use by passengers and crew without the jurisdiction of this country.

"This ruling is contrary to the opinion of a previous Attorney General and to existing regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The decision of the District Court, from which this appeal is taken, affects all foreign vessels of every nation touching at ports of the United States."

An early hearing is asked in the public interest as well as in the interest of the foreign steamship lines.

Bishop Denies Wet Vote Showed Will of People

Election Too Complicated for Real Referendum, Declares Anti-Saloon League Head

Bishop Thomas Nicholson, resident bishop for Chicago of the Methodist Episcopal Church and national president of the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday at the Methodist Book Concern that the heavy Democratic vote last Tuesday in states where liquor was made an issue was not a real referendum on the prohibition question, because the election was too complicated by other issues.

"Before we get through with it,"

"Liquor Riot at Washington" Blown Out to Sea by Radio

Homeric Passengers All Excited Over "Looting of Whisky Near White House" Until They Learn Their "News" Is News to Whole of U. S.

Passengers arriving here yesterday on the White Star liner Homeric were profoundly interested in obtaining additional information to supplement a report they received last Tuesday by wireless telling of "liquor rioting in Washington." The passengers instead of being interviewed willingly on the situation abroad insisted upon interrogating the reporters on this important item of news which appeared in "The Ocean Times," a daily bulletin printed on the ship.

"Washington reports," the dispatch read, "after looting liquor and a quantity of whisky at midnight on Saturday, a mob of 2,000 started rioting 200 yards from the White House. Eighty-six were arrested."

The radio operators of the Homeric said they received the message from the radio source of their radio news, and it was printed without doubt as to its authenticity. The White Star Line officials said they knew of no such message being sent to the liner, and the Radio Corporation of America, which broadcasts news nightly to ships at sea, declared through an official that the Washington report was not incorporated in any of their dispatches.

It was explained at the Radio Corporation that in all probability the message had become garbled, and that the operators on the Homeric received only parts of reports being forwarded from different stations simultaneously. Another explanation was that the wireless message might have been sent out the report as a hoax.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was among the passengers arriving on the Homeric after a six months' visit in France. When she left the liner at the pier, at West Nineteenth Street, she was met by Whitney Warren, architect, who assisted in facilitating her baggage examination. She went direct to her home in Sutton Place, taking two Pekinese dogs she brought with her.

William J. Potter, president, and Stuart H. Patterson, controller of the Guaranty Trust Company, were also among the passengers. They passed six weeks abroad. Mr. Potter, who was in Germany, said he was "glad to see the country" and gave a gloomy picture of that country's future.

Another passenger, Sir George A.

said the bishop, "the prohibition question will test the foundation of our democracy and will be as great a factor in deciding whether it is possible to have an efficient democracy as was, from another point of view, the Civil War."

"Prohibition is here to stay, and we are here until death do us part to help make it stay. As for the so-called referendum vote on prohibition in Illinois, there wasn't any. The Anti-Saloon League didn't actively urge their people not to vote at all on the issue. To do so under conditions in Illinois was really to be false to the Constitution and the law of the land. I did not vote on the issue. I am sure that probably 90 per cent of the church and temperance people utterly ignored it."

"On the face of the returns it seems that the effort of the wets to nullify our laws and to begin the process of breaking down the Constitution of the United States has had no inconsiderable effect. They have based on the fact that they have more than thirty organizations, most of them well financed, in organized effort for this purpose. To my mind the question now raised is distinctly larger than the question of whether we shall have beer and light wines. It is a question of whether democracy can make good. If heavily financed and selfishly organized groups can proceed to defeat the will of the people then we have no security for our democratic institutions. People are immediately encouraged to keep up a perpetual fight against any law which does not please them.

"If beer is to come back it will mean the return of the saloon, and all of the corrupting influences of the liquor traffic in politics. I do not believe that the judgment of the American people will ever allow us to go back to the old conditions. We have laws against murder, but murders continue. We have laws against all sorts of things, but there are always lawbreakers. I do not anticipate that for years to come we shall permanently eliminate the bootlegger or the clandestine seller of liquor."

Ralston Increases Lead

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Returns from all except eleven of the 3,395 precincts in Indiana for United States Senator gave, yesterday, Republican, 519,250; Ralston, Democrat, 556,218; Henry, Socialist, 11,156. This is taken as conclusive of ex-Senator Beveridge's defeat.

The actual revenue for the first month of the operation of the protective measure was \$40,868,260, or at the rate of nearly \$500,000,000 a year. Officials said this was the first time that customs receipts had reached \$40,000,000 in the month after enactment of a new tariff. They expected some increase from this month's total, but said there was little or no indication of the slump in imports which usually has occurred during the first six months or year after imposition of protective rates.

Two explanations were offered. One is the abnormal foreign exchange and world economic condition and the other the recovery of the country from the after-the-war industrial depression and attendant buyers' strike.

The almost unprecedented income which immediately preceded the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber statute.

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Next House Is Republican by Majority of 7

Upper Branch Lead Cut in Two and Will Number 52, as Against 41 Democrats and 1 Farmer-Laborite

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Returns received up to to-night from 7,672 districts out of 8,421 in Pennsylvania gave Gifford Pinchot, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 253,645. His total for this number of districts was 808,784. The figures for John A. McSparran, Democratic candidate, were 550,039.

Returns from 7,465 districts for the United States Senate gave Senator David A. Reed, Republican, a lead of 358,660 over Samuel E. Shull, the Democratic candidate. The figures were Reed, 748,667; Shull, 379,998.

Figures received from 7,398 districts gave Senator George Wharton Pepper, Republican, a plurality of 332,919. Pepper's figures were 759,718, and those for Fred B. Kerr, the Democratic candidate, were 426,799.

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Statement by Wilson On Election Expected

Former President Reported Greatly Elated Over Big Democratic Gains

From the Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Wilson admirers are predicting that he will soon make a statement to the public on the outcome of the recent elections.

The former President has shown the keenest interest in the returns and his friends say he is greatly pleased over the heavy Democratic gains. He has received many telegrams of congratulation on the result. These telegrams, or many of them, say his principles have been vindicated.

Pro-Wilson pilgrims will go to Gettysburg, the home of the former President, on Saturday, Saturday, Armistice Day. Their numbers may reach into the thousands. Mr. Wilson, it is anticipated, will greet them from the front porch and take occasion to refer to the election results.

Earlier in the day, if his health permits, he may see fit to motor to Arlington and place a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

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